

COREY'S POOL EVIDENCE IS DENIED BY FARRELL

No International Agreement to Control Prices and Sales, Says Steel Head.

COMPETITION "ALWAYS"

Corporation Could Not Drive Out Large Opponents Without Committing Suicide, Asserts Witness in Dissolution Suit.

Flat denial of the testimony of William E. Corey, ex-president of the United States Steel Corporation, previously given in the government's suit for the dissolution of the corporation under the Sherman anti-trust law, was made by the present president, James A. Farrell, yesterday.

Not only did Mr. Farrell assert the non-existence of an international pool to control prices and sales of steel rails, but he declared false the statement of Mr. Corey that Mr. Farrell himself conducted the pool negotiations and had discussed them with him and Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors.

These denials were brought out during the fourth day of Mr. Farrell's direct testimony, which the Steel Corporation is putting forth in its defense before Henry P. Brown, special examiner. Mr. Farrell's evidence concerned an alleged international pool for the sale of steel rails at \$28 a ton and a similar agreement by which foreign rail makers consented to keep out of the American market.

At the time of Mr. Corey's examination by Jacob M. Dickinson, counsel for the government, on January 22, 1913, and on several succeeding days, Mr. Corey stated that an international pool had been formed by Mr. Farrell in 1904 and had continued until 1910.

"According to the terms of the pool agreement," Mr. Corey said, as reported in *The Tribune* of Thursday, January 23, "steel rail manufacturers of the several steel producing countries agreed not to invade one another's territory." Mr. Corey explained that each of the groups of steel producers took care of the business in their respective countries without interference from foreign producers.

While Mr. Farrell testified that he had talked with Mr. Corey of foreign competition, he declared he told Mr. Corey he had the impression that there would never be any competition here because this country produced 5,000,000 tons of rails annually, there was a duty of \$7.84 a ton, and any attempt by foreign competitors to dump their goods on this market would be met with reprisals.

The witness was asked regarding a resolution said by Mr. Corey to have been passed in 1904, referring to agreements as to the maintenance of the price at \$28 a ton. He testified he had never heard of its existence until it was introduced in evidence, and hence under it could not have conducted pool negotiations with Judge Gary.

He further said that only 20 per cent of the rails are sold at \$28 a ton, and that the price varies greatly, running as high as \$330 a ton, according to special specifications. There is always competition in price, he added.

The power of the Steel Corporation to put its competitors out of business also was denied by Mr. Farrell. "The corporation could not drive its large opponents in the business world out of existence without committing suicide," he declared.

The strength as a competitor of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, which the corporation acquired in 1907, because, according to the previous testimony of Mr. Corey, it was one of the chief opponents of the corporation in the manufacture of steel rails, was another point on which the witness contradicted the former corporation president. He said the company was not showing a profit when bought in 1907 and had never paid dividends.

MME. RAPPOLD FREED FROM "UNLOVED" MAN

Metropolitan Opera Singer Gets Divorce in Colorado After 7-Year Fight—Ex-Husband Fears She'll Wed Again Unwisely.

Mme. Marie Rappold, the soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, at last has obtained a divorce from her husband, Dr. Julius C. Rappold, Jr., of No. 750 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Rappold said yesterday that Mrs. Rappold had gone to Colorado for her divorce decree because she had no cause of action in this state.

The singer has been trying to divorce her husband since 1906, when she left his home in Brooklyn and went with her daughter to live at the Hendrick Hudson apartments in Riverside Drive. Dr. Rappold steadfastly refused to permit her to obtain a decree in New York, and when asked a year ago about the separation said that it was due to his wife's musical ambitions. These, he said, made her unwilling to share his humble circumstances, though he had sacrificed everything for her welfare.

"I will not permit her to get a divorce," was the way he put it, "for her own good and for fear that she will contract an unwise marriage. I am a philosopher in matters of this kind, and perhaps because of this I seem to take matters calmly. Yet I still love my wife dearly."

Mme. Rappold denied the truth of her husband's version of the estrangement. She said:

"Dr. Rappold has done me a great injustice. I have not discarded him because I am making money. We had ceased to live as man and wife before I made my first great success. I do not believe he loves me and he does not love his daughter."

"I married him when I was too young to know what I was doing. I never loved him and was practically forced into the match. I determined not to waste my life on a man I did not love. So we separated, though for several years we lived under the same roof."

"But as soon as I began to earn money I paid my full share of all expenses, yes, and more. He has never paid one cent for Lillian. I have paid for her education and have borne all her expenses. I never begrudged him any money he ever had. No, we are just unfitted for each other, that's all."

SPECIAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ASKED

County Committee Urges Extraordinary Gathering This Year to Change Representation.

Resolutions favoring an extraordinary national convention to be held this year were adopted by the Republican County Committee at its monthly meeting at the Murray Hill Lyceum last night. Provision was made for the appointment of a fusion conference committee, and four members of the committee who were found to have enrolled in other parties were expelled. The resolutions for a special national convention were introduced by ex-Senator Martin Saxe, and urged that the basis of representation in national conventions be changed. They are to be sent to Chairman Hill of the national committee. Frederick C. Tanner, of the 25th District, said that the New York delegation to the last convention had been in favor of changing the basis of representation at that time. He declared that Colonel Roosevelt was really responsible for the defeat of the movement.

Mr. Tanner presented the resolution for



MME. MARIE RAPPOLD.

"But here is a funny thing. While I have not seen him in two years he has sent me roses steadily and came to the opera when I sang. Oh, he just walked right in. He didn't trouble to get a ticket. They knew he was my husband and they let him right in."

Mme. Rappold is a native of Brooklyn and was educated entirely in America. Heinrich Conrad heard her sing at a festival in the spring of 1900 at the Academy of Music and at once engaged her for the Metropolitan, where her chief parts have been Aida, Leonora and Eurydice.

Two years ago she was for a season at the Scala, in Milan, but last year she returned to the Metropolitan, though most of her work during the season was in concert.

the appointment of a committee of seven, of which Samuel Koenig, president of the county committee, is to be a member, to confer with representatives of the Republican county organizations throughout greater New York, with reference to matters relating to the municipal campaign.

"Things are going to begin to break soon," he said, "and when they do break we want an authorized committee to act for fusion or co-ordination of the anti-Tammany forces."

Although he did not mention the District Attorney's name, Mr. Tanner indicated that Charles S. Whitman should be named for Mayor. "If we are to begin up real work and the elimination of graft in this county," he added, "the Republican party should reap the benefit. It is my earnest desire that before November the people of this city should know that the party that is doing things, and not simply talking about them, is the Republican party."

Ex-Congressman William H. Douglas suggested the appointment of a committee of nine to study the primary bills introduced at the recent Legislature, as well as those that might be presented at the extra session, and to report at the regular June meeting, or at a special meeting, if necessary. The suggestion was adopted.

Upon the report of a special committee sustaining charges of disloyalty preferred by Samuel Krulewicz, leader of the 26th Assembly District, four members of the county committee from that district were expelled. It was shown that Edwin Lewin and Philip Cohen had enrolled as Democrats and Emanuel Rosenbaum and William R. Moore as members of the Independence League since their election to the county committee a year ago last March. Lewin has gone so far as to become the Democratic captain in the 14th Election District.

Minor amendments made in the by-laws provide that although the election district shall be the future basis of representation in the election of members of the county committee the district leaders shall be elected at large.

LODGE FOR CONVENTION

Bay State Senator Wants Party Basis Reform.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 15.—The movement for a Republican national convention to readjust the basis of representation gained impetus to-day from the declaration by Senator Lodge that he was heartily in favor of such a plan. The Senator from Massachusetts said that the basis of representation should be changed to conform more closely to the voting strength of the party.

Senator Root long ago commended the idea of a convention. The fact that Senator Lodge has also joined with Senator Cummins and others now makes it certain that the movement, which has been strongest in the Western states, will not be confined to that section. Other Republican members of Congress from Eastern states are in sympathy with the idea.

Evidence of the drawing together of the divergent elements of the Republican party are reflected in Congress, where the Democrats view with uneasiness the concert of action of the solid minority.

KILLED AT THE TELEPHONE

Doctor Who Used Same Wire Also Dying from Shock.

Johnstown, Penn., May 15.—Paul Acken, a mine foreman, is dead, and Dr. C. B. Jones is dying in a hospital here, the result of an electric feed wire crossing a telephone line.

Acken went to the telephone to make a call and was instantly killed. Dr. Jones was called when Acken's body was found, and, unaware of the cause of death, went to the telephone to summon assistance. He was knocked senseless, and it is reported he cannot live.

ANDERSON FOR LIBRARIAN

Unanimous Choice of Trustees for Dr. Billings's Place.

HAS HAD WIDE EXPERIENCE

Organized Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh—Five Years as Predecessor's Assistant.

Edwin Hatfield Anderson has been elected director of the New York Public Library by unanimous vote of the trustees. Like his predecessor, the late Dr. John S. Billings, the new director is a native of Indiana. His election was predicted in *The Tribune* some weeks ago.

When asked yesterday to speak of his future policy Mr. Anderson said he never announced in advance what he was going to do.

"The New York Public Library," he declared, "is used by the people to a greater extent than is true of any library in the world. That indicates what the policy has been heretofore, and it shall be my endeavor to live up to the standard set by Dr. Billings."

The appointment of Mr. Anderson was considered certain by those in a position to know. His assumption of the duties of director is popular with the big force under him. He is one of the best known men in library administration in this country.

The new director, who refers to himself as a fustler, was born at Zionsville, Ind., on September 27, 1861. In 1883 he was graduated from Wabash College, Crawfordsville, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1887 received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. The year 1890-91 was spent at the New York State Library School at Albany, and from there he went directly to the Newberry Library in Chicago, as cataloguer.

After remaining there a year Mr. Anderson became librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Braddock, Penn., continuing for three years. In 1896 he was elected librarian of the new Carnegie



EDWIN H. ANDERSON.

New director of the N. Y. Public Library.

Library of Pittsburgh, which he organized from the beginning, and which post he held for ten years.

Because of ill health he resigned in December, 1904, and spent a year in idleness in Southwestern Missouri. On his retirement from the Carnegie Library it was said of him:

"He has built up at Pittsburgh a library system that is practically a model throughout the country and that has exerted strong influence in shaping the library development of the larger American cities."

His administration there was characterized as "conservative and unassuming, and throughout progressive."

In 1906 Mr. Anderson became director of the New York State Library and Library School at Albany. On June 1, 1908, he resigned to become assistant director of the New York Public Library, where he was associated with Dr. Billings up to the time of the latter's death.

ROOSEVELT TO AID SULZER

Colonel Will Speak from Same Platform for Direct Primaries.

Colonel Roosevelt will speak from the same platform with Governor Sulzer in the latter's campaign for a state-wide direct primary bill. Their meeting will take place at Carnegie Hall on May 28, when the Governor will make his first appearance in his crusade in this city. The Carnegie Hall meeting will be held under the auspices of the Non-Partisan Direct Primaries League, of which Charles H. Duell, Jr., is chairman.

Other meetings at which Governor Sulzer will speak on the same evening will be at Prospect Hall in Brooklyn and Niblo's Garden in the Bronx. An effort will be made to get the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis to preside at the Brooklyn meeting and Borough President Miller in the Bronx.

Others who will speak the same night, at just what meetings not having been decided, are President Mitchell, of the Board of Aldermen, District Attorney Whitman, Controller Prendergast and William Randolph Hearst.

On May 29 Governor Sulzer will speak at a meeting over which Borough President Connolly will preside in Queens. He will return to Manhattan to be a guest at a dinner to be given by Mr. Hearst in honor of the officers of the naval fleet, which will be here for the dedication of the Maine monument.

The Governor has decided to open the state primary campaign at a noonday meeting in Buffalo on May 19. Three other meetings will be held there the same day, two of which will be in the districts of Senators Ramsperger and Malone, Democrats, who voted against the Governor's bill.

The committee has arranged for the Governor to make a second trip to the western part of the state. He will speak at Olean on May 24.

PARCEL POST SHOWS BIG GAIN.

Washington, May 15.—More than fifty-nine million five hundred thousand parcel post packages were sent through the mails during April, approximately 54 per cent more than in January, the first month of the system's operation.

GLYNN TO SHOW SULZER

Governor May Use Hydro-Electric Bill as Primary "Whip."

LIKELY TO SIGN MEASURE

But He Wants Lieutenant Governor to First Declare His Attitude on Direct Nominations.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Albany, May 15.—While Governor Sulzer seems committed to sign the so-called hydro-electric bill, he loses no opportunity to make it known that before acting on the measure he would like to know just where Lieutenant Governor Glynn stands on the Sulzer direct primary bill. The hydro-electric measure provides for water storage dams and power plants at Vischer Ferry, in the Mohawk River, by which the state will supply cheap electric power to Albany and surrounding cities and towns.

The Lieutenant Governor fought hard for its passage, and it is known that he would base much of his future popularity on its enactment if the Governor signs it. He, however, is not enthusiastic over the Governor's direct primary bill, being closely allied in Albany County politics with Patrick E. McCabe, Democratic county leader and one of the staunchest of Charles F. Murphy's upstate lieutenants.

Governor Sulzer has not hesitated to use the influence of his office to force state officials in line for his direct primary bill, but as Mr. Glynn holds an elective office it is only through his pet measure that the Governor can hope to bring his big stick into use on the Lieutenant Governor.

The hearing on the Hydro-Electric bill to-morrow will bring to Albany representatives of chambers of commerce and public officials of all the cities and towns in this vicinity who favor it. Representatives of the New York City Board of Trade, the Merchants' Association and the electric light and canal interests will oppose it. The bill was drawn on the plan of the law under which the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission is working.

Another bill before the Governor provides for water storage conservation, but in an almost diametrically opposite manner to the Capitol district measure, and will probably be either vetoed or forgotten. It is opposed by the State Conservation Commission.

Frank S. Gardner, of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, denounced yesterday afternoon the Walters and Hydro-Electric bills pending before the Legislature. He termed them specious attempts at a political capital out of localized and deceptive legislation.

The Walters measure provides for the creation of quasi-public corporations, which, according to Mr. Gardner, would have a monopoly of the water power of the state. These corporations are to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of the 2d District as to the issue of all stocks and bonds, the keeping of accounts, the making of annual reports and the fixing of annual charges, to be charged or exacted, except such as are fixed by contract.

Mr. Gardner called this provision a subterfuge, as all the dealings of the company with their customers were certain to be fixed by contract.

The Hydro-Electric bill directs the Superintendent of Public Works to use the state's superfluous waters, not exhausted by canal purposes, for operating a 600,000 plant, to be erected by the state. Mr. Gardner said it was highly improbable that any water would be left from canal usage for any such purpose, and that the state probably would find a large plant on its hands without any power to run it.

His most important objection was that such a plant would give an advantage to the manufacturers of the adjoining district, as it would enable them to purchase power from the state at rates much below those obtaining elsewhere.

EXTEND HORSECAR'S LIVES

Sulzer Vetoes Bill to Abolish Them Because of Joker.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Albany, May 15.—The horsecars in New York City received a new lease of life by Governor Sulzer's veto to-day of the Silverstein bill providing for the abolition of horsecars in first class cities. This is the bill which was attacked on the ground that it contained a joker, which would enable the companies owning horsecars in getting new equipment to issue bonds without any limitation.

In his memorandum the Governor said: "The bill is so worded that there is grave danger that such a company may issue securities in amounts determinable by itself and in amounts and on terms fixed and determined by itself."

The Governor also vetoed the McCue bill, sought by the New York Central Railroad, which would allow one railroad company to buy another and extend its franchise to the purchased road. By this measure the Central intended to sell its so-called "peanut branch" near Buffalo to the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The bill was at first opposed because it was thought the Central intended to use it to purchase the Harlem road, on which it now has a lease for 99 years.

Another bill vetoed was that which would permit the removal of some of the tracks on the Bowers, in New York City. The Governor objected to provisions for the issuance of bonds without the approval of the Public Service Commission. About thirty other bills were disapproved.

JUDGE AND JURY ON JAUNT

With Counsel and Court Officers They Visit Poughkeepsie.

Eleven jurors, who have been listening to evidence for the last six weeks in the suit of the Amsterdam Building Company, of New York, against the R. W. Delapenha Company, of New Jersey, in the United States District Court, with Judge Black, the lawyers on both sides and several court attendants, left the city yesterday morning at 9 o'clock on a special train from the Grand Central Terminal for Poughkeepsie. The twelfth man was excused some time ago.

The trip was made to allow the jurors and Judge Mack to inspect a warehouse built for the Delapenha Company by the Amsterdam Company. The Amsterdam Company contends the Delapenha Company requested additional work on the building, at a cost of \$21,000, not called for in the contract. The storage company holds the work was specified in the contract. To settle the points in dispute, Judge Mack decided to inspect the building in person, with the jury, before giving his charge.

The jurors returned at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening and went to their homes. To-day Judge Mack will charge the jury, which will then deliberate on the merits of the case. The action brought is for \$31,000.

SOME of the Interesting and Entertaining Features OF NEXT SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE

Mr. Roosevelt Takes a Swing at Philosophy

He writes about two kinds of successes, of fearlessness and of the days when he was afraid of grizzly bears and mean horses. He also has a word for those fat, unwalked army men.

Civic Alchemy in New York's Night School

It is here that the immigrant learns of the English language, of American customs, of American government, and is at length fitted for citizenship.

Do You Belong to the Wiggling Cult—That Is to Say, Do You Turkey Trot?

Do you long to accomplish miracles of grace? Are you fat? Are you respectable or are you merely handsome? No matter. The forthcoming cabaret story will fit you out with the dance best suited to your temperamental needs.

The Story of Richard Wagner

The coming centenary of the great musical revolutionist adds fresh interest to his perpetually interesting life.

In the Land of the Laplanders

It is a strange land where simplicity prevails, where homes are movable and food is queer. There are ice ghosts there, too—"clammy, resistless ghosts" that strangle men.

The Icebergs at Close Range

This is the story of an intrepid New Yorker who sailed North shortly after the Titanic disaster, fired with the desire to see these gray monsters of the sea.

The Good Fairies of the Aviator

When the Bird Man presses hard on the death trail, they take control and pilot the ship. They are known as the Sperry Gyroscopes.

The Woman's Pages

New York Dispensary for Animals

(With a Page of Fascinating Pictures.) What Mrs. James Speyer and other humane women have done to build and maintain a free dispensary for animals.

New Blouses and Hats for Midsummer

(Illustrated) A very comprehensive survey of these topics.

It would be impossible to tell here about all the good things NEXT SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE will contain. The SUNDAY TRIBUNE is in demand. ORDER EARLY!

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